REMARKS

The Declaration was deemed defective because it failed to indicate inventor Todd Fischer's address (the addresses of the other inventors were included). A new Declaration executed by Mr. Fischer and indicating his address is submitted herewith. The objection is rendered moot.

Claims 1-10 and 15-26 stand rejected under §102(e) as being anticipated by Fagerberg. In response, certain claims have been cancelled and certain claims have been rewritten in independent form. The rejection is traversed with respect to the claims that have not been cancelled.

As the examiner recognized, Fagerberg does disclose a system with some print by reference capability. Fagerberg's basic system is to have a device access a network and print from the network. Fagerberg's device is usable with a network, such as a LAN or a WAN. Examples of the network are given on page 12, beginning at line 30. Each of Fagerberg's embodiments include a communication device attached to the network. Fagerberg is primarily concerned with the ability of persons that have access to a defined network to conduct printing operations while visiting the network with a mobile device. The present invention as defined in the claims that have now been re-written, however, is more generally applicable and permits, for example, a commercial based pay for print system as well. The present application, including the claims that will be discussed, present concrete solutions for the generally applicable print by reference solution that are neither disclosed nor suggested by Fagerberg. The particular features of claims that have been rewritten in independent form will now be discussed to explain the traversal of the rejection.

Claim 3 has been rewritten in independent form. Claim 3 requires that the content of the body of the packet comprise a description attribute providing a name for the location identified by the location attribute. As described, for example on page 9, lines 10-15 of the specification, the descriptive name is useful to provide tracking for print operations. This is important, for example, in commercial operations for billing purposes if a print by service operation were implemented as a pay service. Applicants find no corresponding description in Fagerberg. There is no discussion of a description attribute in the portions of pages 13 and 14 cited by the examiner or the portions of pages 24-27 cited by the examiner.

Claim 4 defines a protocol where the content in the packet body includes a print service attribute that identifies the location of a print service to be used in accessing the print content. Fagerberg assumes the use of a print service, but does not provide a protocol where a packet sent by the device taking advantage of a print by reference operation can specify a print service to be used. On page 13, beginning at line 15, Fagerberg assumes that a print service is in the ISP 200. FIG. 5 in Fagerberg also shows a print service device 210. That embodiment assumes that the printer specification includes information to handle the print file. Providing a protocol that accounts for the ability to specify location of a print service provides a more useful and general method and one that can be used even when printers and print services lack drivers necessary to print a particular file being referenced by a print by reference operation. Thus, the features of claim 4 are not disclosed or suggested by Fagerberg.

Claims 7 and 8 have also been rewritten in independent form. These claims provide additional features in the protocol that are useful to generalize the applicability of a print by reference operation because, in claim 7, the packet includes an encoding type attribute indicating how the print content of the location identified by the location attribute is encoded. This permits, for example, the handling of new encodings and would not be handled in a device or method like that defined in Fagerberg where it is assumed that the printer specification and print service will handle whatever print document is sent by a print by reference operation by a mobile device. Claim 8 requires that a cookie be identified by a cookie attribute in the packet that allows the print content to be processed, and again there is no similar feature found in Fagerberg. Fagerberg instead assumes that the print service provided by the ISP or the print service device 210 will handle the print content without aid of either a cookie or an encoding type attribute.

Claim 23 is also discussed here as claim 23 defines a protocol that includes elements for identifying a remote print service identifying a cookie and providing security information. As discussed with respect to the above claims, there is no disclosure in Fagerberg that identifies a remote print service or a cookie that are useful to print the content identified by the print by reference operation.

Claim 10 has also been written in independent form. Claim 10 requires that the body of the packet include a security attribute identifying security information that can be used in response to a security challenge. There is no corresponding feature in Fagerberg. Fagerberg assumes in all instances that the mobile device identifies

merely the location of the print content. Since Fagerberg is solely concerned with use in a particular network, Fagerberg apparently assumes that the access to the particular local area network or wide area network handles all security information and that a print by reference operation would necessarily be authorized as access to the network were granted. The invention as defined in claim 10, on the other hand, permits print by reference operations that are independent of network security. Again, this permits one time and multiple time uses of descriptions to print content, commercial and pay access to print content, and many other uses that are not contemplated or disclosed in Fagerberg, which is limited to discussing the use of print by reference operations to a device that is a visitor to a particular network.

Claim 17 has been rewritten in independent form. Claim 17 requires the body of the packet include a key attribute associating security information with the tag that identifies the packet body as being a packet body for a print by reference operation. Here again, Fagerberg relies upon local network access protocols and nowhere defines a packet for a print by reference operation that includes a key attribute associating security information with the tag for the print by reference operation.

Claim 19 has been rewritten in independent form. Claim 19 includes a status code within the body of the packet and indicates an alternative location to obtain print content. This permits a print by reference operation to proceed where the initial print content location identified by the packet identifies the location that is for some reason inaccessible at the time of the request. Fagerberg assumes in all cases

that the location identified for the print content will work and includes no discussion of provisional alternative locations.

Claim 20 requires that the body of the packet include a billing attribute. This is an important feature to a commercial implementation of a print by pay service embodiment of the invention. Fagerberg does not disclose billing or pay access print by reference operations. Fagerberg assumes that there is an access that is granted by membership of the device in the local or wise area network. On the other hand, the protocol and packet defined in claim 20 permits implementation of pay print services that is neither disclosed nor suggested by Fagerberg.

For all of the above reasons, applicants request reconsideration and allowance of the application. The patentability of pending dependent claims is maintained, although remarks may not have been specifically addressed to such dependent claims. Should the examiner have an questions concerning this amendment, the examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the below-listed number.

Respectfully submitted,

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